ALABAMA'S DEBT.

REPUBLICAN AND BOURBON RULE.

Bepublican and Bourbon Rules

For the Editor of The Republican;
Congressman William C. Ortes, of Alabams, in your paper of March II, attempts to give the delty of that State. He also endeavors to defend the Bourbon administrations, and declares the Republicans to have been guilty of increasing the debt of that State to an entermous amount. In the first place, he fails to give the fact that the Patton Bourbon of All Patrons amount. In the first place, he fails to give the fact that the Patton Bourbon of All Patrons smooth. In the first place, he fails to give the fact that the Patton Bourbon Legislature it is for passed a law indoesing the bonds of all Patrons to the smooth parties, but to refuse percentile to commit this Government to any scheme for the alleged protocol area of the delty being \$7,000,000 as given by him, it was \$5,270.000 is so called Patton state certificates, receivable for all dues to the State. Instead of the delty being \$7,000.000 as given by him, it was \$5,270.000 in bonds, \$2,777.525 due to the school fund of the State, and \$800,107 of Patton certificates and warrants ontstanding, benders a temporary loan of \$407,000, making a total debt of \$8,790,800, when, as he say, "the State of Alabama, under the reconstruction laws and policy of your party, passed into the hands of the carries and protocol strength state of Alabama, under the reconstruction laws and policy of your party, passed into the hands of the carries and protocol area of pattons for the state of Alabama, under the reconstruction laws and policy of your party, passed into the hands of the carries and protocol and protocol airs and protocol area of the carries of your party, passed into the hands of the carries and protocol area of pattons of the carries and policy of your party, passed into the hands of the carries and policy of your party, passed into the hands of the carries and policy of your party, passed into the hands of the carries and pat

temporary loan of \$67.500, making a total debt of \$87.962,000 which the State was paying as an mual interest of mearly \$700,000, when, as he says "the State of Alabama, inder the reconstruction laws and policy of your party, passed into the hands of the carred-beggers und figureal transported in the hands of the carred-beggers und figureal transported in the hands of the carred-beggers und figureal transported in the hands of the carred-beggers und figureal transported in the hands of the carred-beggers und figureal transported in the hands of the carred-beggers und figureal transported in the hands of the carred-beggers that the search that all all area in the follows the hands of the carred-beggers and the hands of the h

although receivable for taxes, were at a discount of 30 per cent. It is not necessary to use any more of Mr. Oate's duffictions at or the deciseable off different country and the second of the secon

all the outstanding bonds issued by dovernors Mandsey and Lewis of \$2,30,000, and all temporary loans of several hundred thousand dolars, and all outstanding liabilities, together with the indorsement of \$15,96,000 of raifrond bonds then due, to take a pro rate share of \$1,000,000 of bonds issued to liquidate all the above indebedness at a reduced rate of interest. This same Bourton Legislature passed a law allowing counties to compromise (repudiate) their actor, of which act many counties were not slow to make advantage. It also reduced the rate of interest on \$710. Set of the rate of the rate of which act many counties were not slow to make advantage. It also reduced the rate of interest on \$710. Set of the rate of public lands and repudiating annually \$111,100 of interest due a sacred trust for school purposes given by the United States from the sate of public lands and surplus revenues, which had been squandered in establishing a State bank, with branches farmed out in different sections, for the benefit of Democratic legislators. The bank failed, the State became liable for the amount, and thus a beneficent gift of the Government, instead of being a benefit to the State, has been ever since a tax upon the people to pay the interest on the amount squandered. Joel Riggs, Democratic comptroller, in 1851, in speaking of this fund, says: "Periags of all trust funds none has been so greatly mismanaged as the school fund of Alabaran." Mr. Outs declares the direct delat to law been \$1,418,478 in 1874, when the Democrats returned control of the State. This cannot be correct, far when the Republicans last control of the State, in 1870, it was \$5,704.24, which included all outstanding labilities. Adding to this the addition at \$1,90,900 Lindsey boans and the

To the Editor of The Recursions:
Please tell us how far North and South the new
American "Jingo" Jim policy is to extend? Does
a stop at the Canada line on the North; and southward does it include Patagonia, with its Lamit of
Fire, or does it simply seed in face at the fish-hawk,
tea-gul, and piggen roots of Feta?

AN INQUIRING STATESMAN.

A Few Comments from the Prem on the

Chill-Pern Correspondence.

There is no particular spread-eaglelan about Secretary Fredinghuy-on's correspondence with

of power two short years, and the opportunity was too great to give fit places to be encerate positicians.

THE GOVERNOR'S PRIVATE SECRETARY

Was made receiver, and precised railroad mendifusioned and politicians put in their places. During that year Governor Lindey made a temporary loan of \$545,050 with which to tun the road. A law was passed for ember 15, 1871, to issue it to be a second to be read until the Republicans assumed power, in November, 1872, when it was found necessary, after the june; tion of the Court-House and Capitol Legislatures by set of February 26, 1874, to issue grain the temporary loans and expenses of running this railroad during Lindeey's term. By act of March 28 a committee was applicated for the temporary loans and expenses of running this railroad during Lindeey's term. By act of March 28 a committee was applicated for the State, with some slight exception, till focus on account of this road, which amounted to over \$1,000,00. The road was purchased at bankrupt sale by Governor Lewis to protect the state, from which time it was in constant litigation. Mr. cates says the Republicans held countred of the State, with some slight exception, till becomber, 1874. The slight exception, till becomber, 1874. The slight exception was two years of Lindeey's rule, under which a great railroad, running entirely across the State was select, weeked, the company that built it bankrupted, the State having squanidered in running it with politicians over \$1,000,00, giving a shock to all cuterprises, turning squanidered in running it with politicians over \$1,000,00, giving a shock to all cuterprises, turning the lide of prosperity back twenty years, striking a death blow to the high credit of the State, and causing her bonds to be hawked upon the markets. He well says "as a dernier resort under Lewis, the last Republican Governor, when the treasury had been drained to the bottom, the certificates known in Alabama as "Horser-mode" to the delication of the desirable of the state of the delication of the d the retention of the tax was that its abolition would be of no real benefit to the people at large. THE REPRESTOR OF THE TAX in its present form is an effective lever in the

in its present form is an effective lever in the hands of the Consolidated Match Manufacturers as a means of breaking down all competition, and particularly of wiping out any small manufacturers that may attempt to establish themselves in the business. Section M25, Revised Statutes, provides that "the proprietor of articles named in schedule A (to which class matches belong, who furnishes his own die or deaks for stamps, to be used especially for his own proprietary articles, shall be allowed the following commissions: On amounts purchased at one time of not less than \$50 nor more than \$50, per cent., and on amounts over \$50,0 to per cent. on the whole amount purchased: Provided, That the commissioner may from time to time, deliver to any manufacturer of friction or other matches " * a suitable quantity of adhesive or other stamps " * without prepayment therefor on a credit not exceeding sixty days," on anticeint security being given. But the small manufacturer, who is not able to furnish his own die or design (costing not less thun \$130) on purchases of stamps in amounts of \$50 and not over \$500, can obtain a commission of only 3 per cent., and in amounts over \$500 only 5 per cent. hands of the Consolidated Match Manufacture

cent, and in amounts over \$600 only 5 per cent.

It SHOULD BE REMEMBERED

that the stamp tox on matches amounts to twothirds of the cost of the matches, and the material
over one-sixth, and less than one-sixth of the cost
thereof is represented by the price paid for inbor.
So when matches are sold by large manufacturers,
having their own dies, at three cents a box, containing 250, the profit realized on the same will be
71-7 per cent, while if sold at that price by the
small manufacturer, who is notable to furnish the
die or design for the stamp, and purchases less
than \$500 worth of stamps at one time, there will
be a profit to him of only 2.2-5 per cent. Now, if
sold by the former 2.8-8 cents per box, or profit of 3
per cent, sales made by the latter at the same
price will be at a loss of .006 cent per box, or of
19-10 per cent, on all sales effected. From the
foregoing it is evident that unless the law of the
stamp tax on matches is repeated or the price of
stamps made upiform, without regard to albe
ownership of the dies or designs for stamps or
without regard to the amounts purchased at any
one time, it will remain in the future, as it has
been in the past, a source of oppression te the
small manufacturers without benefiting the consumer, and that if the tax were abolished the
price of the matches would show be reduced by
the competition of the small manufacturers.

U. B. IT SHOULD BE REMEMBERED

cannot be correct, for when the Republicans last control of the State, in 1870, it was 88,794.882, which included all outstanding habilities. Adding to this the additional \$1,990,980 Lindsey bonds and the \$1,500,000 Lewis bands would make 1811,204.582 THE INCREASE OF \$2,500,000 having been caused by the selector of the Alabama and Chattanacoga Hairwad by Lindsey, the Democratic Covernor. He states the present debt to be \$9,111,890, but omits the unfunded debt, which in 1860 smounted to \$2,203,00, or a total debt when the Republicans turned the State over to the Democratic not of \$11,634,760, being an increase over the total debt when the Republicans turned the State over to the Democratic in 1874, of \$308,170. This shows beyond eavil that Mr. Osaes' charge that the Republicans caused the enormous debt of the State is failed the Republicans and Chattanacoga Haifsond, When the at graviting state and the state of the state is failed the Republican to the Republicans turned the more appropriate to be seen to the Democratic forms. None of the raincade had defaulted in their literest on bands and for the State is failed to desperation by starvation, left their section of the state of the AT THE CHEVENNE AND ARAPAHOE AGENCY

PROSPECTUS

The Weekly National Republican,

A Double Sheet of Eight Pages, Fifty-six Columns.

T is devoted to News, Politics and General Information. It is the Best Newspaper published at the seat of Government, and in all matters pertaining to Governmental, Political and Social affairs at the National Capital, is superior to leading papers of other chief cities of the Union.

During the sessions of Congress it will furnish a satisfactory report of the proceedings, and will at all times give complete and reliable information of the official doings in the various Executive Departments.

A faithful record will be given of all appointments, promotions, dismissals, assignments, and other matters of interest connected with the Army and Navy.

In politics, it will be Stalwart Republicanand an

Earnest Champion of Liberalism Against Bourbon Democracy, and will advocate in a fearless and independent manner what shall appear to be for the best interests of the country.

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HALLET KILBOURN, MANAGER,

Address NATIONAL REPUBLICAN. Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, D. C., January 4, 1882. To the Anti-Bourbon Voters of the Southern States :

44-40---

The undersigned, Members of Congress from Southern States, desirous of promoting the union and cordial co-operation of all the anti-Bourbon elements in our section, in the good work of breaking up what has been a solid Bourbon South, heartily recommend that our constituents and friends do all in their power to extend the circulation of The Weekly National Republican.

Its political Editor, George C. Gorham, has shown such power and judgment in his advocacy of liberalism in Virginia, that we want the benefit of his work in other Southern States. He has the true idea of the political situation at the South, and we are confident that his liberal counsels will do great good in producing good understandings between the Northern and Southern people, and friends of the Administration.

We hope to see The National Republican widely circulated throughout the entire South.

L. C. HOUK, Second District, Tennessee.
A. H. PETTIBONE, First District, Tennessee.
WM. R. MOORE, Tenth District, Virginia.
R. T. VAN HORN, Eighth District, Missiuri.
O. HUBBS, Second District, North Carolina,
NICHOLAS FORD, Ninth District, Missouri.
JOHN F. DEZENDORF, Second District, Va.
JOSEPH JORGENSEN, Fourth District, Va.
M. G. URNER, Sixth District, Margland.

PETERSBURGH, VA., January 4, 1882.

DEAR MR. KILBOURN: It gives me pleasure to commend The National Republican—so well and ably edited—to the carnest friendship of those who would uphold the Constitution and the laws, discourage sectional lines and class legislation, foster public education, and respect the rights and care for the proper interests of all the people of a common country.

Yours truly,

The Weekly National Republican is just what is needed in the South. Independent Democrats who refuse to act with the Bourbon organization will find it, as the Virginia Readjusters have, a fearless, outspoken, and judicious promoter of harmony and co-operation of all the anti-Bourbon elements at the South. I wish it success.

H. H. RIDDLEBERGER.

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., January 4, 1882.

I recognize in the recent views and spirited tone of *The National Republican*, in its treatment of Southern politics, a broad, comprehensive, and patriotic statesmanship, and believe that its circulation in Texas would materially aid liberal and progressive forces. G. W. JONES, M. C., Fifth District, Texas.

New ulsters are loose. Moire is used for para Curtain overskirss are revived. Shirred tabliers are unpopular. Cotton satteens rival those of silk, Ficelle, or twins lace, is a novelty. Bishop's sleeves are on new wraps The latest fichus are long and narrow. The coronet bonnet is already popular. The velvet dog-collar remains in favor. Pearl buttons are on stylish wool dresses Muslim embroidery trims eashmere dre

Polonaises have taken a fresh lease of favor. Bengaline dresses are worn in light mourning A shirred puff finishes the neck of April dresses. Paniers in lengthwise pleats are called valances. India pongees are sold for \$9 for a dress pattern. Spanish lace oversatin is used for spring mautles. Pale pink roses as large as peonies are sold at \$2

Embroidered balayouses are preferred to those India shawls are made into mantles without be-Rider, sycamore, and lichen green are stylish spring shades.

Satin foulard and chene silks make watering-A big pour bow, with wide ends, trims the back of new mantles. Lace and passementerics have taken the place of fur trimmings. Satin merveilleux dresses have flounces of cream muli embroidery.

American Easter cards this season excel those rought from England. "Flats" and shepherdess straw hats will be worn by little girls this season.

"Flats" and shepherdess straw hats will be worn by little girls this season.

Last year's dresses.

Long, undraped redingotes appear beside bunched-up Watteau polonaises.

Condolence cards and birth announcement cards are novelites in stationery.

Landsoma evening dresses are of the finest white make the navigation of the Mississippi safe and Centain,

An Ansusing Incident. There was an amusing incident in the Surro-gate's Court to-day. A will had been offered for probate, and the surrogate was examining the witnesses to it with his usual care.

"Was the testator in his sound mind and free from undue leftuence when he made his testament?" asked the Court.

"What influence was he under?" queried the "Under the influence of liquor," nalvely came The joke was fully appreciated, and Court and

" He was not," said the witness.

spectators joined in the laughter.—Dulos, degue,
Telegraph Operator's Congratulations. A young operator on the central branch at Con-sordia, Kan., recently got married, and the Made. THE INUNDATION.

CAN PROTECTION BE AFFORDED

The unparalleled flood now devastating severaof the States bordering upon the Mississippi River having aroused public attention to the importance of congressional action in regard to that great artery of commerce, will you allow me to empha-size the magnitude of the interests at stake, as well as the necessity for prompt action on the part of the Government, by a few pertinent facts and figures? It will be admitted that no government can owe a higher duty to its citizens or subjects than the obligation to pretect their lives and property. and this obligation becomes only the more imper-ative when the citizens or subjects, as the case may be, have faithfully performed their duty to

the government by meeting all needful burdens and exactions. If this proposition be accepted the claim of the dwellers in the great valley of the Mississippi upon their Government for protection foundation, SINCE THE INAUGURATION of our system of internal revenue these Valley States have paid into the National Treasury more than a billion and a third of dollars in the shape of internal revenue alone, to say nothing of their pro-portionate share of import duties and other bur-

dens. The internal revenue thus paid by the States lying in the Valley of the Mississippi consti-tutes more than half of the entire amount collected from all the people of the United States, and when we remember that the commerce borne upon the broad bosom of our inland sea is greater in amount and value than our entire foreign com-Pineapple cloth fabrics are imported by oriental merchants for ladies' dresses.

Last year's dresses need only slight changes of drapery to make them stylish.

Long. Hudework more respectful consideration than is to be im-plied from the words "job," "subsidy," "raid on the Treasury," &c., so freely applied to appli-

Handsome evenium dresses are of the finest white wool, embroidered in silver threads.

Imported dresses have transparent sleeves, made of Venetian, Honiton, or spanish lace.

The Volasques hat, with Spanish lace drapory, is the largest size offered for the spring.

Plain skiris, with trimmed polouaises, will soon rival trisumed skirts with plain basques.

Terrs cotta red with blue and garnet with gray are fashionable contrasts for wool dresses.

New mantel lambrequins are of colored plush, trimmed with cientilic trings of the same shade.

Amber colored celiuloid eye-glasses for ladies use are among the latest novelities of the season. Syltsh contrasts for bonnets are Hollein green with pale bide, celasion with rose, opal with olive, and salmon plak with gray bide.

Parislaw dresses during Lent are of Carmellic serge, with a trail looped by a curd and tassel, while others are made entirely of feathers.

Trish lace, trimmed with chusters of shamrock leaves and forget-me-nots, was the garniture of the green velvet dress worn by the Princess of Wales at the Queen's last drawing room.

An Amusing Rocksteat.

How as Alligator Eats.

An alligator's throat is an animated sewer. Everything which lodges in his open mouth goes down. He is a lazy deg, and, instead of hunting for something to eat, he lets his victuals hunt for him—that is, he lies with his great mouth open, apparently dend like the 'possum. Soon a bug A young operator's Consgrituations.
A young operator on the central branch at Consecutive or the property of the condition of the central branch at Consecutive of the condition of the central branch at Consecutive of the condition of the central part of t

dent of the Harrem Rallway Company, can alruns of the District, Wissouri.

Second District, Vo.

istrict, Marphanel.

II, V.A., January 4, 1882.

so well and ably edited—
intion and the laws, dison, and respect the rights
country.

WILLIAM MAHONE.

the South. Independent
II find it, us the Virginia
of harmony and co-operaaccess.

NEATIVES,
D. C., January 4, 1882.

**NEATIVES,
D. C., January 4, 1882.

STERLING P, ROUNDS.

Sheeth of the Life of the New Public

Printer—His Work.

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Printer—His Work.

**Sterling P, Rounds, who has been nominated by the Prei theri to aucceed Mr. John D

Defrees as Public Printer, is, in addition to being a paacles, inor augh printer, as schown to the company complete this appearance of the New Public

Respective of the North and Southwest than any man identified with it, He is a native of
the way of the North and Southwest than any man identified with it, He is a native of
the printer—His Work.

**A the age of nineteen, having completed his appearance of the Russian and an old man named West, under whose care be had been during the not when ground his register to the part of the North and Southwest than any man identified with it, He is a native of
the printer of a family sheet, they re
level to of its newspaper poverty by establishing the Barine Regulated, Arriving at Haeine, Has, he had not overrisated the law of the printer, is an individual t to life and property stands upon an immovable foundation.

Since the inauguration

Commercial Advertiser, started an auxiliary publithen, as now, maintained an hereditary aversion for "the old oaken bucket" sentiments, the latter publication so handicapped the former that they very discreetly sold it and abandoned its com-

panion,
THE NEXT VENTURE OF THE FIRM
of Rounds & Langdon was made in Chicago, and
the Chicago Devocrat, in counce tion with which they opened and conducted the first type-foundry in the West. The Democratisat that time dominated in Chicago and were, of

EQUIPPED OYER THRUE THOUSAND NEWSPAPERS, many of which, however, died of tufanticide, During the fire of '71, although he lost his State street property, his wavehouse and factory were so taxed that he was relied upon to supply the Times, Tribines, Journal, Republican, Post, and Rail, and State Zellang with press facilities, which he did. After the fire he shifted from State to Monroe street, where he to-day maintains an establishment in keeping win Chifeago's greatness and progress. Perceiving that Danver promised commercial prosperity, he fitted out Sterling P., jr., a type foundry and press agency and located him there. In connection with his legitimate business he has published perhaps one of the most inaty and artistic typographical papers in the country. Rounds Printer's Canisal, which is as popular as its publisher. As Rounds is a successful business man, understanding thoroughly all the details of printing, it ought to follow, as those who know him best predict, that he will make a vigorous, efficient Public Printer.

mad career, the "civil-service to the permits" the reduction of salary of an experienced and competent public servant, after fifteen or twenty years of faithful service, so that it may be added to that of a personal favorite of recent appointment, ought to be overfunded and revised. This man's administration in the New York post-office is becoming a public scandal, and ought to be looked into by an investigating committee of Congress.

First World.

DR. LAMSON.

Sketch of the Noted Man and Els Notori

ous Family. The news cabled from Eugland's few days ago The news cabled from Eugland's few days ago that Dr. George H. Lamson, a young American of good family, had been found guilty of the nurder of his brother-in-law, receives large notices from the press of this country. It seems that the young man went abroad under the wing of his father, who is a minister of the Episcopal Church, and, after graduating as doctor of medicine at Paris in 1870, undertook the prescice of his profession in England, having only a moderate success. His brother-in-law was a young man at school, not in good health, and Lamson, by the provisions of a will, was to inherit a portion of his property in will, was to inherit a perion of his property in case of his death; hence he took occasion to heaten it by the administration of poison. About thirty years ago Dr. Lamson's father, then a minister re-cently in orders, fell in love with Miss Spicer, a young lady of accomplishments that he found at a boarding school, and soon after married her.

SHE HAD THESE BROTHERS, who were educated in a popular school at White Plains, N. Y., under the care of John Swinburne, riains, N. Y., inder the care of John Swindume, esq., a gentleman of rare qualifications who is still living at White Plains. The boys must have been with him four or five years, during which time they were frequently visited by their mother, but never by their father. Mrs. Spicer came up from New York and made the necessary arrangements with Mr. Swindume and saw the boys frequently with Mr. Swinburne and saw the boys frequently thereafter. They were fine-looking, noble fellows, who attended diligently to theig studies, and were favorities at the school. They were provided with every comfort, dressed well, and ind an abundance of spending money. The bills were sent to Mr. Spieer and paid promptly, and leiters in recard to the boys were frequently received from bilm, written in a hand that indicated habits of business and a familiarity with the ways of the world. Mr. Swinburne sometimes talked to the boys about their father. They said that he was not a lawyer, but had a good deal of business in Wall street; that he had an office down fown, and generally slept there; that he was seldom at home, and had a great deal to do, Mr. Swinburne looked carefully through the New York directory, but

looked carefully through the New York directory, but

COULD FIND NO ONE

by the name of Spicer who answered to the character which the young gentlemen gave their father. Mrs. Spicer lived in a good but not very pretentious house on Twenty-second street, at which Mr. Swinburne sometimes called, where all correspondence was directed and where the boys spent their vecations, but Mr. Spicer was never found there. In due course of time the oldest of the boys was graduated, and, on going home, soon began to mingle with the young people of his circle. Rev. Mr. Lamson was frequently at the house on Twenty-second street, but resided in Brooklyn, and through that connection young Spicer became attached to a Brooklyn lady of good associations, who responded to his affections, and it was not long before the young people thought of marriage. But when Spicer came to ask the consent or the lady's father he met with something like a repulse. That genileman, who was a man of prudence and business sanctiv, was a man of prudence and business sanctiv, was a man of prudence and business and whose family he knew nothing about. He told Spicer that, personally, he had no objections to him, that all that he knew of him was astisfactory, but he did not like to give

HIS CONSENT TO THE MARRIAGE

HIS CONNENT TO THE MARRIAGE

Ull he had seen his father and knew something
about his circumsnuces and position in life. Of
course the young man went away with a heavy
heart, but the first time that he met with his
father he told him all that had transpired. Meantime the great world of commerce and business
thundered on with its hurly-burly and took no
note of these small affairs. It was busy with its
stocks, its banks, its ships, its railroads, and its
great political projects and financial interests.
Perhaps the one man that just then rode highest
on the wave of commercial prosperity and had
his hand on the greatest number of public interests was Robert Schuyler, the first of the great
railroad kings. He was president of the Nev
York and Now Haven Railway Company, president of the Harlem Railway Company, chairman
of the executive committee of the Illinois Italiway Company, and held a multitude of other
offices. HIS CONSENT TO THE MARRIAGE

IN A POLICE STATION,

Georgetown Cooler.

Perhaps there is no place in the city where the result of intemperance is more vividly and painfully portrayed than at a police station. The scenes witnessed here are scentifully different from those seen in the ordinary walks of life. A person course, very factions and discordant, the same as they are to-day. Long John Wentworth being at the head of one faction, with an organ behind him was proving bimself so formidable to his him was proving bimself so formidable to his party o ponents that, to save themselves, they intremened behind the Democrat, which they bought of Rounds & Langdon, the former continuing in and developing the type-foundry business, and the latter, some time subsequently, buying a newspaper outsit of Rounds and shipping it to Quiney, lill, where it gave birth to the Whig, one of the most sterling Republican papers in the State. The cocquait development of Rounds' business with the growth of the West can best be instanced by stalling that during his thirty-three years dealing in printers' supplies he has guern printers' supplies he has supplied in printers' supplies he has guern printers' supplies of Rounds & Langdon, the former continuing in and developing the type-foundry business, and the latter, some time subsequently, buying a newspaper outfl of Rounds and shipping it to Quiney, the was brought there for the purpose of getting above. After it is an expectation of the west can be to fit the winds one of the most sterling Republican papers in the State. The cocquai development of Rounds' business with the growth of the West can best be instanced by stating that during his thirty-three years dealing in printers' supplies he has Requested to the usual questions: "Are you married?" ("When and where were you business with the growth of the West can best be instanced by stating that during his thirty-three years dealing in printers' supplies he has Requested to the usual questions: "Canyon read and write?" "Where do you live?" &c. Owing to hisstupened condition some of the above interrogatories were answered by a friend who assisted in brighty him in. His pockets were then searched and he was placed in a cell until able to take care of himself. From his friend many of which, however, died of infanticide, During the fire of 'Ti. sithough he lost his State street property, his warehouse and factory were so taxed that he was relied upon to supply the Times. The property has the property had been a supply the Times. The second with property had a state of the property had been the property had been the state of the property had been the state of the property had been the state of the property had been purple and artistic typographical papers in the country, flowed the property had been property had been the state of the property had

American Newspapers in 1882, The American Newspaper Directory, which v be issued next month by George P. Rowell & Co.

of a personal favorite of recent appointment, ought to be overhanded and revised. This man's administration in the New York post-office is becoming a public scandal, and ought to be looked into by an investigating committee of Congress-frish World.

A Valuable Haif-Bullar.

A McKinney (Texas) special says: "Frank Welch, of this place, has one of the four confederate half-dollars cast at the New Orleans Mint before that city was captured by the Federal but refused to sell for less than 5,00. One of these four coins recently brought over 800 at 10 feets four coins recently brought over 800 at 10 feets four coins recently brought over 800 at 10 feets four coins rately, a stalk of 10 feets four coins rately, a stalk of 10 feets four coins at the state of the state of the state, and the pager entreue of the state, and in the Territories, there has been an increase.

De issued next month by George P. Rowell & Co., of Janual Co.,

SOME GOOD THINGS

FOR THE KITCHEN AND DINING ROOM

The adulteration of prepared articles of food offered for sale has become so common it is atmost impossible to find anything that is absolutely pure. It does not seem to make any difference how common they are or how easy it may be to promite the genuine article; each manufacturer seems to think it is his especial prerogative to get them up a little observed than his expectal prerogative to get them up a little observed than his expectal prerogative to get them up a little It is his especial prerogative to get them up a little cheaper than his rival across the way, and to do so must add some foreign substance of a cheaper character. Butter, cheese, molasses, cauned meats and fish, cake, bread, and a long list of other things might be named. Even the pretty, speraling jelles and preserves displayed for sale are not what they are represented to be. The jelly very often surports to be pure current, or peach or quince, whereas in reality life a mixture of gelatine and sugar, with only enough juice of the furits named to give it a color and a weak flavor. Knowing all this, the housewife is compelled to presere her this, the housewife is compelled to prepare her own dainties in order to have them reat, and although she finds it difficult always to procure pure sugar, flour, &c., the risk is less than if she depended altogether upon buying the manufactured articles.

TO PRE CHICKERS TO FRY CHICKEN.
Disjoint one pair of young chickens, and, after washing the pieces, dry them upon a clean towel. Sprinkle each piece with sail, perper, and four and plunge it into belling lard. Cock slowly, and when well browned remove it from the fat and drain all the fat from it. Pour on from the pan in which it was tried all of the lard except about half a teacupful, and dredge into this a table-spoonful of flour. Stand the pan over the fire and stir in sufficient boiling water to make a note gravy. By scraping the brown partieles adhering to the pan the gravy will have a brown color. Add to it some cream (if you have it), sait, pepper, and parsley. Pour all through a strainer over the chicken and serve very hot. This is the old-fashioned Southern way of cooking spring chicken.

Castello (a spanial usen).

Disjoint and wash one tender chicken and put it into a stew-pan with some sett, pepper, a table-spoonful of butter, and one sliced onlon. Cover all with water and cook it ten minutes. Then add one tomato, one green pepper, and some chopped paraley. Stew slowly will the oblighest it tender. paraley. Stew slowly until the chicken is lender.
Add to the mixture three sliced potatoes which have been holled in another vessel. Break the yolk of one egg into a tureen and pour over it a tablespoonful of vinegar and stir if for a minute or two; then add a small quantity of the gravy and stir well. Pour the stew over all and serve hot with bolled rice.

SHIRESP EGGS.

Break four eggs into a buttered pudding dish and stand the dish in a het oven nutil the white of the eggs is set. Then take it out and stir in butter, pepper, and sait, and serve immediately.

NIST SAUCE. paraley. Stew slowly until the chicken is tender

Wash the fresh herb in two or three waters, in order to remove all grit. Then mines it and cover it with vinegar, adding a spoonful of rugar to every cup of vinegar used. This is very nice with lamb.

BREAD SAUCE.

Stick a small onion with cloves and boil it with a pint of new milk. Add at shielespoonful of futtor, and sait to suit the taste. Remove the crust from two thick slices of bread and place them in the bottom of a covered dish. Pour the boiling milk over the bread and cover the dish closely. This sauce is a nice accompaniment to reasted ducks.

BROWN BRITY.

Pars and alice six large mellow apples. Butter a pudding dish and arrangu in it alternate layers of the apples and grated bread-crumbs, adding to each layer a spoonful of sifted sugar, some lumps of butter, and a dust of cinnamon. Cover the top with the crumbs and pour over all a cup of milk, or of water, and bake it until the apples are tender and the whole is nicely browned. Serve warm, with butter and sugar, or with cream.

with botter and sugar, of with cressm.

Put one quart of sweet milk in a sancepan over the fire, and when it bells add three tablespoonfuls of corn starch, which has been intred with a little cold milk or water. Remove it from the fire said add to it the yolks of five eggs, beaten with six tablespoonfuls of white augar and vasifia to suit the taste. Four all into a baking dish, and let it stand in the oven long enough to become firm. Beat the whites of the eggs very light, and four tablespoonfuls of sugar, favor with vanilla, and spread it over the top of the pudding. Frown italightly in the oven, and serve cold.

APPLE PRITTERS.

Pare three apples and siles them very thin, Make a batter of one cup of milk, five tablespoon to fuls of silted flour, a pinch of salt and two aggs-yolks and whites beaten separately. Take one silce of the apple at a time and a large spoonful of the batter and drop i into boiling fat. Fry a light brown, drain them and serve very hot with butter and aggar.

CHOCOLATE CUSTAINS.

Scrape one source of lighter's chocolate and pour

CHOCOLATE CUSTAIRS.

Scrape one square of lisker's chocolate and pour chouch boiling water over it to make it smooth and thick. Beat four eggs with a full cup of sowdered sugar and add then to the chocolate. Hear all very hard and add to it one quart of boiling milk. Return the mixture to the kettle, shand tha latter in boiling water and sir it over the fire until it beginns to thicken; then strain it through a tin strainer into gleases and serve cold.

UNION PUTDINGS.

Beat the yalks of four eggs, with six ounces of sified sugar; add the grated find of one lemon, and the whites of the eggs which have been beaten until they stand alone, then sif in lightly four ounces of sified flour and a pinch of salt. Butter some cups and fill them about half full with the mixture; bake in a quick oven, and when they are done turn them out, place a spoonful of jelly on each, and serve immediately. UNION PURDINGS.

ARTHUR PUDDING.

ARTHUR PUDDING.

Mix together half a pound of bread crumbs, aix ounces chopped suc, quarter of a pound of sugar, and the same quantity of orange marmalade; add the yolks of six eggs, and let it stand for a short time, then beat the whites of the eggs and stir them in; pour all into a buttered mold and steam two hours; serve with sauce.

CHOCOLATE CANE.

Take the weight of eight eggs in sugar and of four in flour. Beat the yolks and sugar together until they are perfectly light. Flavor with lemon. Whick the whites of the eggs and add to the mixture and sit in the flour and sit it very lightly. Bake in jelly-cake pans. When the cakes are cold appread between the layers and over the top the following mixture: One third of a cake of Baker's checolate grated fine, and sufficient boiling water to form a paste. Add five tablespoonfule of sugar, whites of two eggs, and vanilla to tests. After appreading the top of the cake harden it in the oven.

PICKLES. CHOCOLATE CANE.

Cover one hundred small cucumbers with strong brine for twenty-four hours, pouring it over them boiling bot. Then take them out, wipe each one upon a coarse towel, and pack closely in a stone jar. Add haif a dozen small onions, one pod red pepper, some horse-radish, and cover all with boiling vinegar, allowing to each gallon of vinegar one cup of sugar, one teasprondul of whole cloves, some of alloyine, and a small lump of alum. Tie the jar up very closely. PICKLES,

PINE-APPLE PRESERVE. Take perfectly ripe, firm pine-apples, pare them very carefully, cut into thek slices, and remove the heart. Then take a chopper or a large, heavy knife and chop it quite fine. To every pound of fruit allow three-quarters of a pound of loaf sugar. Make a syrup of the sugar by adding a cup of water to it and boiling it a few minutes. Add the fruit to it and cook very slowly until it is transparent and the syrup thick. Scal it up in small glass jars.

FRIED APPLES.

Cut into rings some firm, ripe apples. Have

Cut into rings some firm, ripe apples. Have some melted butter in a frying-pan and drop the slices into it and fry them until brown and tender. Sitt sugar over them, and serve warm. Nice for luncheon or for breakfast.

PETHS PAINS DE TURIN.

Put into a bowl six tablespoonfuls of flour and three of powdered sugar. Add one egg, the grated rind of one lemon, and one ounce of sweet butter. Mix all together in a wooden spoon, in order to obtain a close, smooth paste, adding a little more egg if it is necessary. Turn the paste out upon the bread-board, and knead it until you can roll and mould it. Form them into little loaves about four inches long, place them on buttered paper, wash the top over three times with egg, and bake them in a moderate oven. PRESE PAINS DE TURIN.

A SENSIBLE ORDER.

Commissioner Dudley Puts a Stop to Some Clerical Nonsense.

Commissioner Dudley recently issued the following circular to the clerks of his Department:

The most glaring fault to be found with the system under which we are working is that taken cognizance of by the select Committee on Payment of Pensions, Bedilly, &c., of the last Congress, and severely condemined by them, and which, in despite of the existing rules and orders, is of constant and daily occurrance, to wite-the dauplication of syndence and the repeated calls for the same evidence. It grows out of the desire of examiners to make a record of submitted cases at the expense of others yet uninished, and for an insufficient examination of the case before making and sending a call. The time has come when a record of submitted cases at the expense of others yet uninished, and for an insufficient examination of the case before making and sending a call. The time has come when a record of submitted cases before when the practice be totally broken up. Fair warning is now given that examiners will be held to a strict secountability that no second call is made for the same evidence, except in cases where it is certain that the claimant has not roctived the first, and that no second call is made for evidence which has been shown by claimant to be unoblashable. Whenever a call is made for evidence which has been shown by claimant to be unoblashable. Whenever a call is made for any evidence is in, on any point, but in the option of the examiner more is required owing to lucinous discounts of senseless and repeated calls case, and get down to business and repeated calls case, and get down to business, applying to the examination of claims for pension has same common sense and practical rules that are by sensible men applied to all kinds of business.

The Japaneses,

Mr. Yoshida Elynard, lately Minister of Japan